ANNEXURE.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

List of Aided Schools to be converted into Government Institutions.

Serial Number	Name of place	Population	No. of years for which the school has been working as an Aided School	Distance from the nearest Government School	Strength by classes								Proposed establishment									Amount of grant paid at present per mensem	Extra cost	
					V	IV	III	II	I	B	A	Total	Teachers 25	Teachers 20	Teachers 17	Teachers 15	Singing allowance	Contingent grant per mensem	House rent	Total recurring per mensem	Non-recurring for furniture, etc.		Recurring normal per annum in and after 1923-24	Non-recurring
	Chitaldrug Taluk—																							
1	Bhadraghatta (Bharmasagara Hobli.)	1,003	6½	2	..	..	..	5	3	5	52	65	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	38	200	7	372	200
2	Siddapura, (Kasba Hobli)	561	6	2	..	..	..	4	2	5	19	30	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	100	7	102	100
3	Shingapura (Hireguntanur Hobli.)	785	7	3	..	..	..	7	8	7	40	62	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	33	200	7	312	200
4	Halasudra (Bharmasagara Hobli.)	531	22	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	15	23	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	100	7	102	100
	Challakere Taluk—																							
5	Chevalur (Parasuramapura Hobli.)	1,005	6½	3	..	..	..	1	7	3	15	26	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	100	12	42	100
6	Mallaurahalli (Nayakanahatti Hobli.)	1,388	5½	4	..	..	..	7	3	6	15	31	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	100	5	126	100
7	Rangavvanahalli (Kasaba Hobli.)	509	6	4	..	..	8	6	5	23	..	42	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	150	6	114	150
	Hiriyur Taluk—																							
8	Babboor (Kasaba Hobli.)	927	7½	3½	..	..	..	..	6	8	26	40	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	150	19	42	150
9	Burujanaroppa (Imangala Hobli)	1,203	7½	3	..	..	11	4	9	24	38	86	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	33	250	12	252	250
	Davangere Taluk—																							
10	Gopanahalli (Hadadi Hobli.)	673	7½	2	7	11	10	..	7	12	10	57	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	38	200	5	396	200
11	Hucchavvanahalli (Mayakonda Hobli.)	1,153	7	3	..	..	..	..	2	25	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	100	7	102	100
12	Bhavihalu (Mayakonda Hobli.)	654	6½	4	..	..	3	3	6	11	22	45	..	..	1	1	..	½	..	17½	150	7	126	150
13	Kandagalu (Mayakonda Hobli.)	981	8	2	..	..	..	5	8	7	22	42	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	150	6	114	150
	Holalkere Taluk—																							
14	Gunjiganur (Bharmanayakanadurga Hobli.)	729	6½	2	..	..	4	4	3	15	15	41	..	..	..	1	..	½	5	20½	150	7	162	150
15	Dummi, (Ramagiri Hobli)	1,422	7	2	..	..	..	6	7	9	28	50	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	38	200	5	393	200
16	Gunderi, Kasba Hobli)	771	6½	4	..	..	..	3	5	5	26	39	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	150	5	126	150
17	Nandanahosur (Thalya	877	6½	2	..	..	..	3	4	4	19	30	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	150	5	126	150

List of Aided Schools, etc.,—*contd.*

Serial Number	Name of place	Population	No. of years for which the school has been working as an Aided School	Distance from the nearest Government School	Strength by classes								Proposed establishment								Amount of grant paid at present per mensem	Extra cost	
					V	IV	III	II	I	B	A	Total	Teachers				Singing allowance	Contingent grant per mensem	House rent	Total recurring per mensem	Non-recurring for furniture, etc.		Recurring normal per annum in and after 1923-24	Non-recurring
													25	20	17½	15								
	Hosdurga Taluk—																							
18	Lakkihalli (Madadakere Hobli.)	1,206	6	6	..	..	5	7	7	10	27	56	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	33	200	5	336	200
	Jagalur Taluk—																							
19	Basavanakote (Bilichodu Hobli)	1,166	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	49	53	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	150	5	126	150
	Molakalmuru Taluk—																							
20	Thammenahalli (Devasamudra Hobli).	364	15	5	..	..	2	4	4	7	14	31	..	..	..	1	..	½	..	15½	100	6	114	100
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,504	3,050
	Panchama Boys' Schools.																							
	Chitaldrug Taluk—																							
21	Doddasiddavvanahalli (Kasba Hobli).	5,161	3½	..	..	..	..	..	11	21	..	32	..	1	..	..	..	½	5	25½	100	7	222	100
	Hiriyur Taluk—																							
22	Bharmapura (Imangala Hobli.	1,575	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	13	21	..	1	..	..	..	½	5	25½	100	5	246	100
	Challakere Taluk—																							
23	Thimmappayanahalli (Nayakanahatti Hobli)	630	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	8	18	..	1	..	..	..	½	5	25½	100	7	222	100
	Hosdurga Taluk—																							
24	Mathodu (Mathodu Hobli)	1,032	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	16	25	..	1	..	..	..	½	5	25½	100	7	222	100
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	912	400
	Hindustani Boys' Schools.																							
	Chitaldrug Taluk—																							
25	Turuvanur (Turuvanur Hobli.)	6,451	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	28	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	22½	120	5	210	120
26	Bhadurghatta (Bharmasagara Hobli)	1,003	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	36	51	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	38	150	6	384	150
	Hiriyur Taluk—																							
27	Imangala (Imangala Hobli)	2,130	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	22	..	..	1	..	..	½	..	17½	100	6	138	100
28	Metikurki (Kasba Hobli)	1,158	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	12	20	..	..	1	..	..	½	5	22½	100	7	186	100
29	Javagondanahalli (Javagondanahalli Hobli.)	578	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	16	35	..	..	1	..	..	½	..	17½	120	5	102	120

| | | |

II.—Proposals *re* the conversion of Rural A.-V. and Vernacular Middle Schools into A.-V. or A.-H. Schools Chitaldrug District.

Name of school	Population	Distance from the nearest A.-V. School	Strength		Cost and Establishment				Extra cost		
			Middle School Section	Primary Section	Present		Proposed		Total per mensem	Recurring per mensem	Non-recurring
					Details	Total per mensem	For the A.-V. Section	For the Primary Section			
							(a)—A.-V. Schools.				
						Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1. Rural A.-V. School, Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk.	2,801	18	56	150	1 (30), 2 (25), 1 (20), 2 (17), 2 (15), 1 peon on Rs. 10, 1 peon 9, Contingent grant (2).	185	1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 1 peon (10), Scavenging allowance Rs. 2, Contingent grant Rs. 2 House rent Rs. 10, Total Rs. 154	1 (25—1—30), 1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9) Contingent grant (1). Total Rs. 115½	269½	84½	
2. Rural A.-V. School, Malebennur, Davangere Taluk.	2,177	12	30	133	1 (30), 1 (25), 2 (20), 2 (17), 3 (15), 2 peons (9), (8), Contingent grant 1.	192	Do Total Rs. 154	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9) Contingent grant (1). Total Rs. 87	241	49	
3. Rural A.-V. School, Biliehodu, Jagalur Taluk.	1,548	13	46	140	3 (25), 1 (20), 4 (15), 3 peons (10), (9), (7), Contingent grant (1).	182	Do. Total Rs. 154	Total Rs. 87½	241	59	
4. Rural A.-V. School, Bhairmasagara, Chitaldrug Taluk.	1,288	19	36	91	1 (25), 2 (20), 1 (17), 3 (15), 1 peon (7), Contingent grant (1).	135	1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 1 peon (9) Scavenger allowance (2), Contingent grant 2, Total Rs. 143	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon 8, Contingent grant 1 House rent 10 Total Rs. 71	214	79	
5. V.-R. Middle School, Tiruvanur, Chitaldrug Taluk.	6,451	13	26	143	1 (25), 2 (17), 3 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant 1	114	1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 1 peon 9, Scavenger allowance (2), Contingent grant (2) House rent 10 Total Rs. 153	1 (25—1—30), 1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1) Total Rs. 115½	268½	154½	
6. Rural A.-V. School, Srirampura (old Budihal), Hosdurga Taluk.	1,376	15	29	108	2 (25), 2 (20), 3 (17) 1 peon (7) Contingent grant 1.	149	Total Rs. 153	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1). Total Rs. 88	241	92	
					Total ..	957	Rs. 911	Rs. 563½	1,474½	517½	

Total extra recurring cost including annual grant of Rs. 50 for School Library and furniture will be Rs. 6,512 per annum.

(b)—A.-H. Schools.

1. Taluk Hindustani School, Davangere.	16,399	..	22	82	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 2 (15), 1 peon (9), Contingent grant (1).	102	1 (55), 1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 peon (12), Contingent grant (2), Scavenging allowance (2). Total 176	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 peon (10), Contingent grant (1), Total 73	249	147

Extra cost recurring including annual grant of Rs. 50 for furniture and library Rs. 1,814 per annum and Rs. 200 non-recurring.

III.—Improving the staff of the existing Primary Schools in the Chitaldrug District.

No.	Name of school	Strength	Teaching staff and establishment		Additional expenditure per mensem
			Present cost	Proposed cost	
	KANNADA BOYS' SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bhimasandra, Chitaldrug Taluk ..	54	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
2	Dodderi, Challakere Taluk ..	76	1 (20), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15).	17
3	Bharmasagara, Challakere Taluk ..	48	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
4	Hariyabbe, Hiriyur Taluk ..	66	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17) 1 (15).	20
5	Yaraballi do ..	47	1 (15), 1 Grant-in-aid Teacher (7).	1 (17), 1 (15)	10
6	Thimmalapura, Molakalmuru Taluk	46	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
7	Bethuru, Davangere Taluk	80	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15).	20
8	Doddabati do	66	1 (17)	1 (17), 1 (15)	15
9	Alur do	80	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15).	20
10	Nerlagi do	53	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
11	Bada do	76	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15).	20
12	Kokkanur, Harihar Sub-Taluk	111	1 (17), 1 (15)	Do	20
13	Haralahalli, Davangere Taluk	90	Do	Do	20
14	Jigali do	48	1 (15)	1 (17), 1 (15)	17
15	Halavana do	122	1 (17), 1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15).	20
16	Halekallu, Jagalur Taluk	120	1 (20)	Do	32
	Total ..	..	2 (20), 8 (17), 14 (15), 1 (7).	9 (20), 16 (17), 16 (15).	299
	KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
17	Thalak, Challakere Taluk	41	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (5)*	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (7)*	2
18	Dodderi do ..	25	1 (17), 1 (5)*	1 (17), 1 (7)*	2
19	Sriramapura, Hosdurga Taluk	47	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (5)* House rent Rs. 2	1 (17), 1 (15), 1 (7)* House rent Rs. 5	5
	Total ..	..	3 (17), 2 (15), 3 (5) House rent Rs. 2	3 (17), 2 (15), 3 (7). House rent Rs. 5	9
	HINDUSTANI BOYS' SCHOOLS.				
20	Dodderi, Challakere Taluk	47	1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (15)	20
21	Malebennur, Davangere Taluk ..	71	1 (20), 1 (17), 1 (15).	1 (25), 1 (20), 1 (17), 1 peon Rs. 7.	17
22	Kanakuppa, Jagalur Taluk	68	1 (20)	1 (20), 1 (17)	17
	Total ..	..	2 (20), 1 (17), 2 (15).	1 (25), 3 (20), 2 (17), 1 (15), 1 peon Rs. 7.	54
	HINDUSTANI GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
23	Hiriyur	62	1 (15)	1 (20), 1 (15)	20
24	Davangere	34	1 (15)	1 (20)	5
	Total ..	..	2 (15)	2 (20), 1 (15)	25
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	387

Statement showing the estimated cost and the amount of appropriation made for constructing school buildings in connection with utilising the amount realised from the levy of Education Cess in Chitaldrug District.

No.	Name of school	Taluk	Strength of the school	Type number proposed	Cost of the building	Appropriation made during 1922-23
					Rs.	Rs.
1	V.-E. School at Bada ..	Davangere ..	40	I	1,200	750
2	Do Hadadi ..	Do ..	96	II	2,900	1,200
3	Do Jajur ..	Challakere ..	50	I	1,200	750
4	Do Hindi Boys' School at Kurubarahalli.	Chitaldrug ..	30	I	1,200	750
5	For unforeseen expenditure or repairs to existing buildings.				Lumpsum Rs.	350
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,800

*Singing Master.

Schools in which practical instruction classes are proposed to be opened in the Chitaldrug District.

No.	Name of school	Subject	Cost	
			Recurring annual	Non-recurring
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Rural A.-V. School, Malebennur, Harihar Sub-Taluk.	Agriculture	600	920
2	Rural A.-V. School, Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk.	Do	600	920

		Rs.
Details.		
Recurring.—1 teacher on		25
1 peon on		10
Contingent grant		15
	Total	50 per mensem
Non-recurring.—For land		240
equipment		180
a shed		500
	Total	920

Reviewing the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1921-22.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1921-22 submitted by the Inspector-General of Education with his letter No. C. P. R. 49 of 22-23, dated the 24th October 1922.

ORDER No. E. 4140-90—EDN. 82-22-25, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1923.

Schools and scholars.—The number of public institutions fell from 9,698 in 1920-21 to 7,663 in 1921-22 or by 2,035 and the number of pupils from 313,753 in 1920-21 to 290,574 in 1921-22 or by 23,179. There was a corresponding fall also in the average attendance. At the close of the year the percentage of boys at school to the total population of school-going age fell from 60·00 in 1920-21 to 55·89 in 1921-22, that of girls from 12·90 to 12·46 and that of both boys and girls from 36·9 to 34·59. There was one institution for every 3·43 square miles of area and 681 of the population and one out of every 2·8 of the school-going population was under instruction. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-12-11 against Re. 0-13-2 in the previous year. The reduction both in the number of institutions and also in strength was almost entirely due to the closing down of the inefficient and languishing village elementary schools whose further continuance in their present deterioriation would be, as remarked by the Inspector-General, a waste of public money. This disappointing feature in the year's administration has been dealt with in part I of the Dewan's Dasara Address of October last.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the department during the year including also indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,47,240 or Rs. 3,62,643 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to retrenchments of expenditure which was of an optional nature or which was discontinued on other grounds. The direct expenditure alone amounted to Rs. 31,98,519 or 71·92 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, Rs. 13,66,100 was spent on Secondary Education, Rs. 13,37,865 on Primary Education for boys and girls. Of the total amount spent on education Rs. 24,66,828 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,31,688 on Aided Schools, Rs. 4,13,568 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 8,35,155 under other heads of expenditure. A sum of Rs. 46,387 was spent on building grants and the total expenditure incurred on educational buildings was Rs. 1,93,483.

3. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector-General of Education, was in charge of the department during the year with the exception of the first three months of the year when Mr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Inspector-General of Education, was temporarily in charge of the department. The Inspector-General of Education toured for 68 days and visited 81 schools and attended 85 Conferences.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector, was on tour for 117 days and examined 296 schools in all. Mr. H. R. Krishnamurthi, Circle Inspector, toured for 133 days and examined

187 schools. Mr. Venkatasubbiah, District Inspector of Bangalore, toured only for 129 days and inspected some schools not in his direct charge, while omitting to inspect many schools in his direct charge. The itineration and inspection of Mr. C. Subba Rao, District Inspector of Schools, Shimoga, was equally unsatisfactory. He inspected only about half the number of schools in his direct charge and toured only 141 days. The touring and inspection work of Mr Krishniengar, District Inspector, Mysore, was very unsatisfactory. He toured only for 136 days and out of the schools in his direct charge he left 108 uninspected, while the number inspected by him was only 66.

The number of days toured was very inadequate in the case of Messrs. Pir Saheb Miyan, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Bangalore, G. Sridharamurthi, District Inspector of Schools, Tumkur, K. Krishnaswamaiya, District Inspector, Hassan, Mahomed Beig, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Mysore. The Inspector-General is requested to obtain the explanations of all these officers for the shortcomings in their work now observed and issue suitable warnings to the officers whose explanations are not satisfactory.

The only officers whose itineration and inspection work were satisfactory are Messrs. P. Ananthasubba Rao, District Inspector, Kolar and Ahmed Hussain, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools in the Malnad.

In their review on the Public Instruction Report of 1920-21, Government pointed out certain defects in the present system of inspections. Government have now again to point out that further improvements should be effected in the work of the Inspecting Agencies. The itineration has been inadequate in several cases and the results point to the need for more careful scrutiny of tour-programmes and journals of the Inspecting Officers in the head office.

The touring and inspection of several of the Assistant Inspectors was also not at all satisfactory. A large number of schools was left uninspected, but as remarked by the Inspector-General of Education this was to a certain extent unavoidable owing to the large number of schools in the charge of each inspecting officer. The question of increasing the subordinate inspecting staff is under the consideration of the Government. But they cannot on this ground absolve these inspecting officers from blame for not touring for the prescribed number of days. The Assistant Inspectors of the following ranges have toured less than one hundred and fifty days, though the period of itineration prescribed for them is two hundred days: Anekal, Kolar, Sagar, Kolar (Urdu), Shimoga (Urdu), Malvalli, Hunsur, Gubbi, Hole-Narsipur, Tarikere. With the single exception of the Assistant Inspectress in charge of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts the work of the Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools was satisfactory.

The Inspector-General of Education is also requested to take up at once the question of redistribution of the charges of the several Inspecting Officers and the revision of the Inspection Code which should be brought up-to-date and issued without delay.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—All the eight Collegiate High Schools continued to do good work during the year. There was a slight increase in their strength and 791 candidates were sent up in all for the University Entrance Examination as against 748 in the previous year and 232 passed. The percentage of passes was not satisfactory especially in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore. There were 21 High Schools working during the year and the total number of candidates examined at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination during the year was 1,715. Of these 744 were declared eligible for College Course and the Public Service. Out of 33 girls sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate 13 were declared eligible for College Course and the Public Service. The results in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination were disappointing in the Channapatna High School.

Government observe that development in strength of the Bangalore Government Collegiate High School with its strength of 941 pupils in 17 sections and the Mysore Government Collegiate High School with 658 pupils in 13 sections has affected their efficiency and also school discipline. The department is requested to take up the question of regulating the strength of the High Schools on the lines arrived at the recent Educational Conference.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools increased from 379 to 388 during the year, and their strength from 59,209 to 60,891. Of these, A.-V. Schools increased from 303 to 309 and their strength from 50,196 to 51,771 including 134 Rural A.-V. Schools with a strength of 15,196 pupils. These figures indicate the popularity of education in Middle Schools of the A.-V. type to which all purely vernacular Middle Schools have been ordered to be converted in the orders on the Education Memorandum. The results of the Lower Secondary Examinations were satisfactory. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four candidates sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4,865 for the Vernacular Examination of whom 1,941 and 2,313 respectively passed. The percentage of

passes for the English Lower Secondary was 50·1 and for the Vernacular Lower Secondary 49·51. The scheme of practical instruction classes in Middle Schools was discontinued and the new scheme sanctioned in the Education Memorandum was ordered to be given effect to in 5 centres.

6. *Primary Schools.*—The total number of Primary Schools for boys fell from 8,206 in 1920-21 to 6,216 in 1921-22 or by 1,990 and the number of pupils from 1,99,801 to 1,75,301; of these, 2,043 were Government Schools. The reasons for this fall in the number and strength of these schools have been already referred to. The number of night schools also decreased by about 50 per cent as the scheme has not proved so far a success in most places. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres which included all the populous centres.

7. *Training Institutions.*—The eleven training schools continued to do satisfactory work during the year, with a total strength of 588 pupils. The progress made in the training of teachers has not been adequate. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary grade Final examinations, the number of passes were 2, 5, 13 and 113 respectively. The number of teachers trained every year requires immediate increase in view of the fact that only about 30% of the total number of teachers in the State are trained.

8. *Women's Education.*—There were 3 English High Schools for girls with a strength of 106, one Kannada High School with a strength of 19 pupils, 13 A.-V. Schools with 2,205 pupils, 94 Vernacular Middle Schools with 10,651 pupils and 566 Primary Schools with 22,451 pupils and 3 Training Schools with 70 pupils under training. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school-going age was 12·46. The results of the public examinations in the case of girls were 13 passes out of 33 candidates at the S. S. L. C., 47 out of 93 in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 219 out of 423 in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 39 out of 61 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

9. *Education of Special Communities.*—There were 863 Hindustani Schools for boys and girls with a strength of 30,341 including 9 Anglo-Hindustani Schools, 46 Middle Schools and 641 Primary Schools. The percentage of Mahomedan boys in the A.-V. Schools as compared with the total number of Mahomedan boys under instruction in Middle Schools and Primary Schools was 4·3 indicating that boys of this community have not taken to the A.-V. Education in sufficiently large numbers.

The number of schools for Panchamas decreased from 739 to 608, the reduction being due almost entirely to the closing of languishing aided schools. The total strength also decreased from 15,390 to 13,706, of whom 1,670 were girls. The Central Panchama Boarding Institutes continued to do good work during the year.

10. *Grant-in-aid.*—The total amount disbursed as grant-in-aid during the year was Rs. 4,58,276 of which Rs. 4,48,098 was from State Funds, Rs. 5,463 from Local Funds and Rs. 4,715 from Municipal Funds, and of the State Grant Rs. 83,569 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 31,664 on Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 20,530 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 2,64,525 for Primary Schools for boys and Rs. 21,928 for Primary Schools for girls.

A sum of Rs. 57,173 was spent from State Funds on buildings and other lumpsum grants, of which Rs. 46,387 was for buildings and Rs. 10,786 for furniture and other school equipment.

The grant-in-aid code was revised towards the end of the year, providing for a more liberal system of grants-in-aid, the main features of the revision being the introduction of a system of salary grants and the insistence on a permanent endowment for the institutions yielding a minimum income of at least one-fourth of the total expenditure.

Educational buildings and school equipment.—A sum of Rs. 1,93,483 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 2,86,374 in the year 1920-21, and the amount paid as grant-in-aid towards the construction of school houses for which contributions had been paid by the people was only Rs. 9,871. The total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs. 1,62,912. The question of revising the plans of village school buildings is engaging the attention of Government.

Hostels.—The number of hostels increased from 46 to 51 and their strength from 1,667 to 2,240. The rules regulating grants to private hostels have been further liberalized and in view of the representations for making the Government hostels more popular, the question of revising the rules governing these latter is also under consideration.

11. *General Remarks.*—The activities of the Education Department during the year under report were directed towards improving the efficiency of the educational organisation and preparing detailed schemes relating to the several measures sanctioned in the Education Memorandum. The most important preliminary work which has been completed is the educational survey which furnishes all the material items of information necessary for a well

considered programme of development of primary education in the State. The chief reason for the decrease in the total number of schools and scholars in recent years is the very rapid expansion undertaken in Primary education under which village aided schools were allowed to spring up without reference to the population and resources of villages and their ability to continue them and this has led to many defects pointed out in the orders of Government on the Education Memorandum.

The survey has disclosed that out of 2,897 villages with a population of over 500, a little less than 50% or 1,178 villages have Government Schools, 797 have Aided Schools and 922 have none. Further out of 6,178 villages with a population of between 200 to 500, 690 villages have Government Schools, 1,623 have Aided Schools and 3,865 villages have no schools. Apart from such irregular distribution the quality and standard of the elementary education imparted in the large number of primary schools require immediate improvement. About 90 per cent of the pupils do not go even up to the Upper Primary grade. The question of remedying these evils by redistribution of schools, the introduction of a uniform course of primary education spread over 4 years and several other measures sanctioned should form the important part of the work of the department in the next year and onwards.

These improvements have been to a certain extent delayed owing to the general financial stringency necessitating a curtailment of the grant on education, and the hesitation of the District Boards to levy the education cess. Proposals are now before Government to meet the situation and to utilise the resources available so far in the best possible manner augmenting them by special grants from State Funds to accelerate the programme in those areas in which these resources have been made available. The total expenditure on education excluding University education in the State now represents 11·4 per cent of the revenues and it will not be possible to carry out fully the programme of development indicated by Government without a further increase of expenditure up to a total of about Rs. 50 lakhs in the near future. The important question of financing educational expansion on sound and sure lines which will benefit the masses and lay a solid foundation for both quantity and the quality in the higher grades of education in the State is now engaging the earnest consideration of Government.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Punishments for Corruption.

READ—

Letter No. 410 of 22-23, dated 11th November 1922, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, reporting against the conduct of Mr. S. Rama Rao, Taluk Sheristedar and *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar, Molakalmuru, and his Registration clerk Pampapathiah, for attempting to receive illegal gratification from Kori Basappa of Nagasamudra village, Molakalmuru Taluk, who presented a hypothecation deed and a sale deed for Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 600, respectively on 15th September 1922, for purpose of Registration.

ORDER No. R. 3009-11—L. R. 238-22-2, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1922.

The evidence recorded clearly shows—

(1) that Kori Basappa presented the documents in question for registration to the Registration Clerk, the Sheristedar being absent at the time,

(2) that the clerk demanded a sum of Rs. 28 over and above the registration fees as the mamool perquisite,

(3) that the said Basappa refused to pay such a heavy sum, and (4) that he and the executants of the documents went to the Sheristedar's house and complained against the heavy and exorbitant demand, but that the Sheristedar agreed only to the reduction of the sum by Rs. 2.

2. As there is absolutely no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses, the charge of attempting to receive a bribe brought against the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar and his clerk must be deemed to have been proved.

3. Considering the numerous complaints of corruption that are received against Sub-Registrars and their clerks, it is desirable that exemplary notice should be taken when instances of misconduct on their part are brought to notice. Government are therefore pleased to order that the Registration Clerk C. Pampapathiah be dismissed from the service and debarred from re-employment.